Denmark: finance to Agriculture

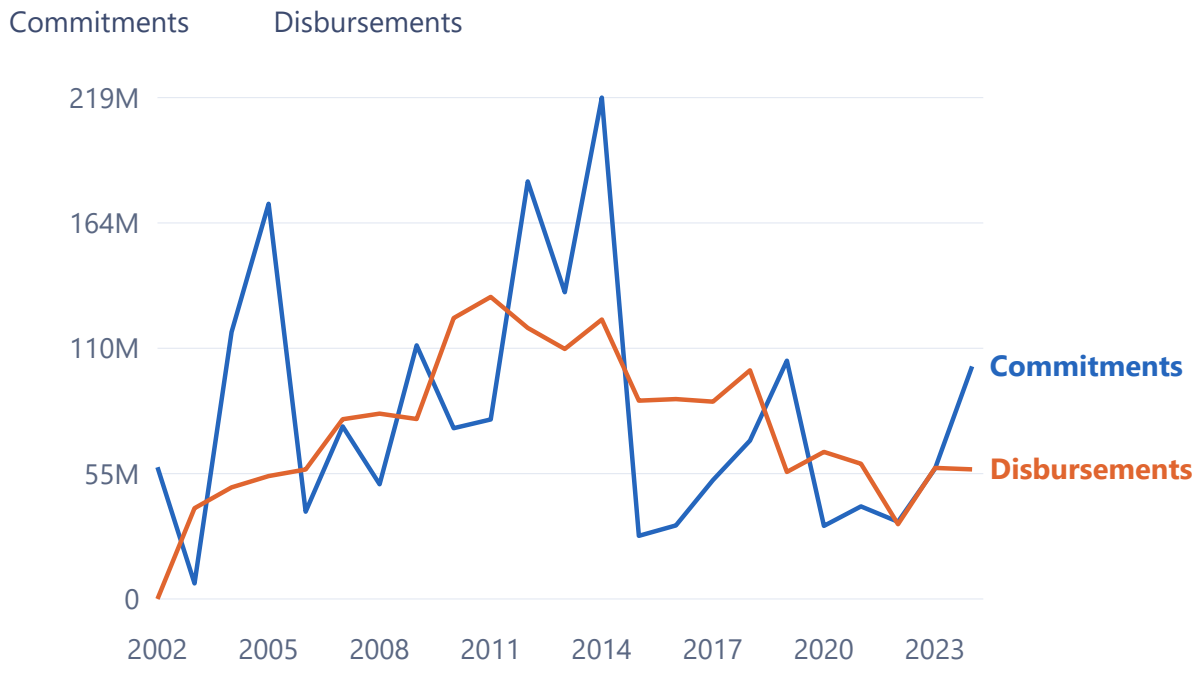
All recipients · Denmark · Agriculture · ODA Grants · 2002 to 2024 · OECD Creditor Reporting System

1. Executive summary

Over **2002 to 2024**, ODA Grants by **Denmark** for Agriculture was **US$1.87B** committed and **US$1.73B** disbursed, across 2,162 activity records. Disbursements over the period are **93%** of commitments over the same period. That is a ratio of two reported series, not a measure of delivery: commitments made late in the window are not yet due to disburse, and a project can disburse against a commitment made before it. All of the ODA on this selection (US$1.73B) is grants. The largest country recipient is **Uganda** at US$274M. A further **10%** is reported against regional programmes or no country at all.

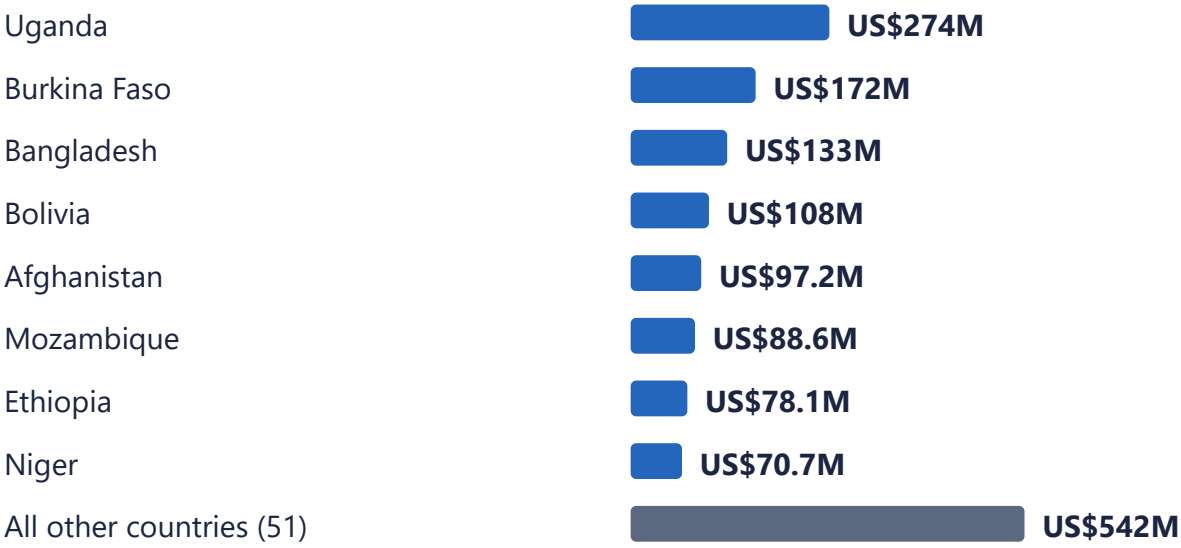
In the five most recent reported years, **2020 to 2024**, **US$270M** was disbursed, **16%** of everything reported across the whole period. Against the five years before them that is **35% lower**. The latest reported year, 2024, is **US$56.6M**, close to the five-year average of US$54.0M. A single year can turn on one large operation, so a change here is a change in what was reported, not evidence of a change in policy.

2. Is finance growing, and is it being disbursed?



Both series are on one scale and in the same units. The dashboard flow control is set to Disbursements, drawn as the heavier line. A commitment is a promise recorded in the year it was made and a disbursement is a transfer recorded when it moved, so the gap between them is not an error.

3. Where the finance goes



Beyond the countries above, regional programmes account for US$73.3M (4%) and finance not allocated to a country account for US$91.0M (5%). Neither is a country: a regional programme is coded to a group of them, and "unspecified" is the absence of a recipient code rather than a place, so both are kept out of every country ranking in this brief.

Recipient table

RECIPIENT	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
Uganda	US$338M	US$274M	81%	100%	231
Burkina Faso	US$167M	US$172M	103%	100%	149
Bangladesh	US$136M	US$133M	97%	100%	135
Bolivia	US$113M	US$108M	95%	100%	125
Afghanistan	US$107M	US$97.2M	91%	100%	46
Mozambique	US$38.4M	US$88.6M	231%	100%	52
Ethiopia	US$112M	US$78.1M	70%	100%	28
Niger	US$84.7M	US$70.7M	84%	100%	77

RECIPIENT	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
Zimbabwe	US$59.2M	US$58.0M	98%	100%	34
Viet Nam	US$64.1M	US$54.7M	85%	100%	116
Kenya	US$32.3M	US$51.2M	159%	100%	67
Regional programmes (9)	*US$95.6M*	*US$73.3M*	*77%*		*94*
Not allocated to a country (1)	*US$82.5M*	*US$91.0M*	*110%*		*193*
Total	**US$1.87B**	**US$1.73B**	**93%**		**2,162**

The table ranks countries; the rows above the total are the regional and unallocated finance, shown so the column adds up.

4. Which agencies implement it



AGENCY	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US$1.51B	US$1.53B	101%	100%	1,785
Danish International Development Agency	US$354M	US$196M	55%	100%	377

Agency is the reporting donor's own implementing body as it appears in the record. A blank agency is shown as reported.

5. What the finance is for



Purpose table

PURPOSE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	GRANT SHARE	RECORDS
Agricultural development	US$1.36B	US$1.17B	85%	100%	1,001
Agricultural policy and administrative managem	US$179M	US$193M	107%	100%	415
Agricultural research	US$62.4M	US$63.1M	101%	100%	200
Food crop production	US$46.0M	US$46.9M	102%	100%	111
Agricultural inputs	US$5.37M	US$44.8M	835%	100%	25
Agricultural financial services	US$35.1M	US$42.0M	120%	100%	49
Agricultural services	US$45.5M	US$36.2M	80%	100%	54
Agricultural education/training	US$35.8M	US$30.1M	84%	100%	79
Agricultural extension	US$16.2M	US$21.5M	133%	100%	24
Agricultural water resources	US$17.7M	US$21.5M	122%	100%	31
Agricultural land resources	US$22.3M	US$18.3M	82%	100%	53
Livestock	US$6.25M	US$14.8M	236%	100%	36

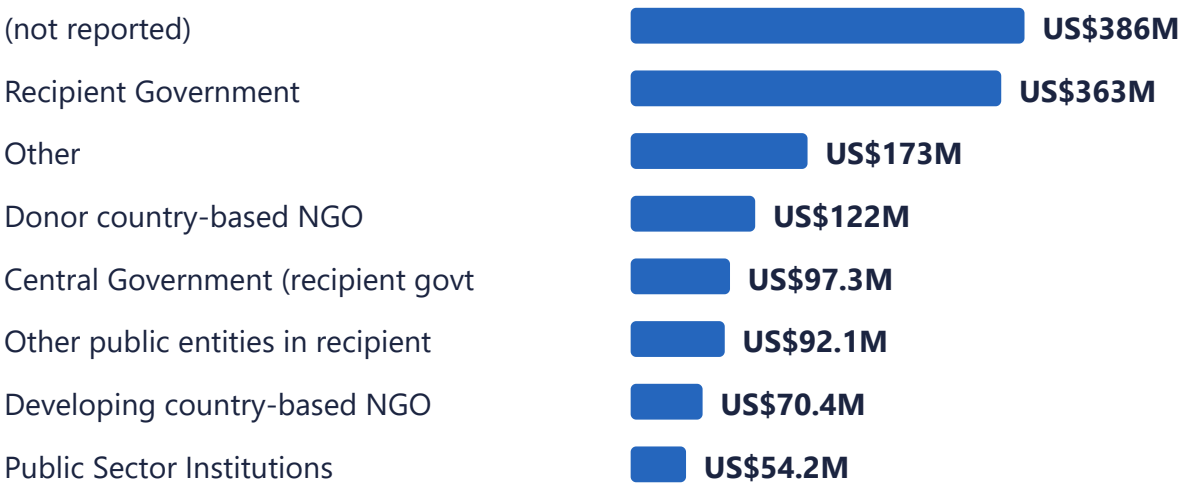
Purposes are the CRS purpose codes as reported. A low disbursement ratio against a large commitment is a question to ask, not an answer on its own.

6. Concessionality: grant, loan, or neither

REPORTED FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	SHARE
ODA Grants	US$1.73B	92.5%
Total	**US$1.87B**	**100.0%**

> **Why this table is split this way.** Concessionality is taken from the flow type the donor reported, not from the finance-type code. CRS finance type 421 covers both ODA loans and other official flows, so a grant-versus-loan split built on codes mixes concessional and non-concessional finance. Grants and loans are compared inside ODA only. This brief is restricted to ODA Grants because the measure is set to ODA Grants.

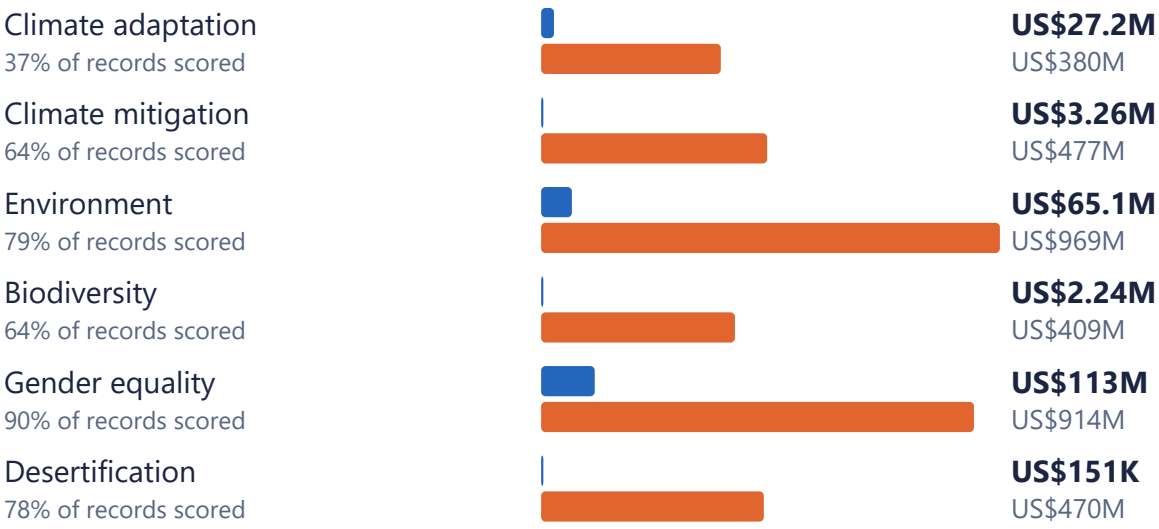
7. How the finance is delivered



Channel of delivery is blank on a share of CRS records and that blank is shown as reported rather than redistributed.

8. Policy objectives: what the markers do and do not show

Principal objective Significant objective



MARKER	RECORDS SCORED	COVERAGE	PRINCIPAL	SIGNIFICANT
Climate adaptation	791	37%	US$27.2M	US$380M
Climate mitigation	1,390	64%	US$3.26M	US$477M
Environment	1,715	79%	US$65.1M	US$969M
Biodiversity	1,390	64%	US$2.24M	US$409M
Gender equality	1,952	90%	US$113M	US$914M
Desertification	1,689	78%	US$151K	US$470M

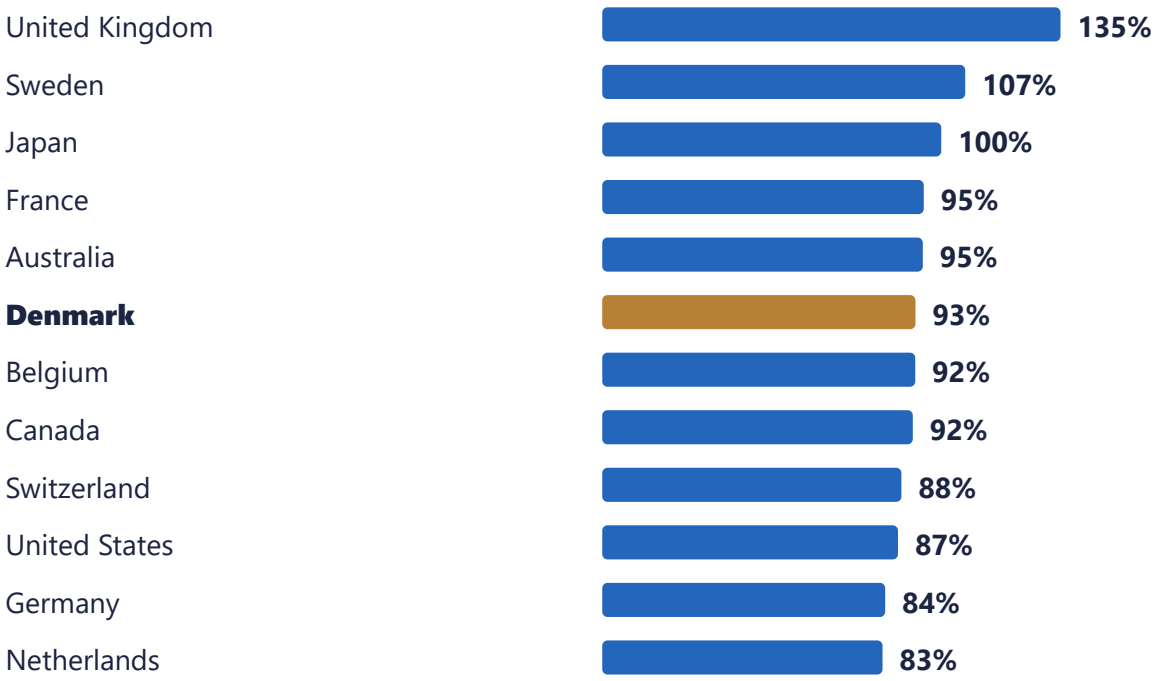
> **These figures must not be added together.** A project can be principal for more than one objective. 200 unique activity records carry at least one principal marker, totalling US$179M. Adding the marker columns instead gives US$211M, which overstates by 1.18 times.

Principal means the objective is fundamental to the activity. **Significant** means it is a secondary objective. They are reported separately because combining them into one climate-related or gender-related total is the most common way reported alignment is overstated. Coverage is the share of records on which the donor scored that marker at all; an unscored record is not a zero. Markers with thin coverage here: nutrition 8%, disability 8%, disaster risk reduction 8%, reproductive and maternal health 19%. The governance marker and the SDG field are blank in every record of the source data.

9. How this compares

Denmark reports a disbursement ratio in line with other bilateral donors, at 93% against a median of 97%. Ranked **23 of 39** on that ratio, ahead of 42 per cent of them, on the same scope. By size

of commitments it ranks 13 of 39.



The chart and table show the largest comparators on this scope, with Denmark added because it is not among them. They are an extract for reading, not the comparison: the rank and the median above are computed over all 39 of them.

DONOR	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	RECORDS
United Kingdom	US$3.05B	US$4.13B	135%	5,454
Sweden	US$1.82B	US$1.95B	107%	2,937
Japan	US$5.28B	US$5.28B	100%	25,171
France	US$5.85B	US$5.56B	95%	9,955
Australia	US$2.59B	US$2.45B	95%	10,345
Denmark	**US$1.87B**	**US$1.73B**	**93%**	**2,162**
Belgium	US$2.21B	US$2.04B	92%	7,089
Canada	US$4.01B	US$3.68B	92%	23,908
Switzerland	US$2.48B	US$2.19B	88%	12,645
United States	US$24.6B	US$21.5B	87%	38,612
Germany	US$9.49B	US$7.93B	84%	24,530

DONOR	COMMITTED	DISBURSED	DISB. RATIO	RECORDS
Netherlands	US$4.51B	US$3.73B	83%	2,929

Comparators are limited to those with at least 30 activity records, so a ratio is not read off a handful of projects. A higher ratio is not evidence of better delivery: an older commitment profile raises it and a recent one lowers it. The field here is restricted to other bilateral donors, so a bilateral donor is not ranked against a development bank disbursing on its own appraisal cycle.

10. Largest reported activities

YEAR	ACTIVITY	DONOR	PURPOSE	FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED
2011	Agribusiness Development Initiative	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$17.9M
2020	Uganda Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Development of the Econom	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$17.3M
2018	Agribusiness Initiative - aBi Trust & aBi Finance	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$16.4M
2012	Agribusiness Development Component	Denmark	Agricultural inputs	ODA Grants	US$0	US$14.8M
2023	Ethiopia Country Programme 2018-2022. TP 1 Agricultural Commercialisatio	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$16.1M	US$14.3M
2021	Uganda Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Development of the Econom	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$14.0M
2020	Ethiopia Country Programme 2018-2022. TP 1 Agricultural Commercialisatio	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$13.4M
2019	Ethiopia Country Programme 2018-2022. TP 1 Agricultural Commercialisatio	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$12.2M
2010	Agribusiness Development Initiative	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$11.7M
2015	Agribusiness Development Component	Denmark	Agricultural inputs	ODA Grants	US$0	US$11.4M

YEAR	ACTIVITY	DONOR	PURPOSE	FLOW TYPE	COMMITTED	DISBURSED
2012	Provincial component	Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$0	US$11.1M
2016		Denmark	Agricultural development	ODA Grants	US$13.4M	US$11.1M

Ranked on commitment. Activity records can repeat across years or purposes, so this is a list of records and not a count of distinct projects.

11. Stakeholder questions

Three questions a ministry or a funder asks of this data, answered on the scope above. Each is a description of what was reported, not a projection.

If we need finance for a particular purpose, who already funds it?

The largest purpose on this scope is **Agricultural development** at US$1.17B, and **Denmark** accounts for **100%** of it across 1 donors. The table answers the same question for the three largest purposes, which is the practical form of the question: a ministry with a plan for one of them wants to know who already funds that work here.

PURPOSE	TOTAL	LEADING DONOR	ITS SHARE	DONORS
Agricultural development	US$1.17B	Denmark	100%	1
Agricultural policy and administrative managemen	US$193M	Denmark	100%	1
Agricultural research	US$63.1M	Denmark	100%	1

What size and length of activity should we plan for?

Half of the 687 activities carrying a commitment are below **US$481K** and half above, while the largest single commitment is **US$46.3M**. The mean is US$2.76M, which is 5.7 times the median: a handful of very large commitments pull it well above what a typical activity looks like, which is why the median is quoted here. Where both a start and a completion date are reported, on 1,212 of 2,162 records, the median activity runs **48 months**, so a plan built around a single budget year will usually be out of step with how these commitments are spent.

MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
Activities with a commitment	687	Records reporting an amount

MEASURE	VALUE	BASIS
Median commitment	US$481K	Middle value, not the mean
Mean commitment	US$2.76M	Total divided by the count, shown so the two can be compared
Largest commitment	US$46.3M	Single largest record
Activities with both dates	1,212	Both dates present and plausible
Median duration	48 months	Middle value of completion minus start

12. Illustrative activities with a principal environmental objective

Activities the donor reported with a **principal** objective on a Rio marker, meaning the environmental aim is the reason the activity exists rather than one of its features. Ranked on commitment, limited to records carrying a title, a description and an amount, because a project number with no description tells a reader nothing, and de-duplicated on the description so one project reported across several rows appears once. These are illustrations of what the finance buys, not a ranking of importance.

WFP - Improving Local Food Systems in East Africa 2025-2027

Donor: Denmark **Recipient:** Eastern Africa, regional **Agency:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Purpose: Agricultural development **Flow type:** ODA Grants **Channel:** World Food Programme

Committed: US$5.8M **Disbursed:** US$2.9M **Dates:** 2024-12-17

Principal objective: climate adaptation

The overall project aims to drive improvement of Rwandan, Kenyan and Ugandan food systems around schools by scaling up climate-smart, sustainable and inclusive Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes, with the objective of supporting nutrition and educational outcomes for children, as well as sustainable local production and opportunities for cleaner cooking technologies and practices in climate vulnerable countries. In Kenya, specifically the refugee and host community populations in Turkana County, has been added due to synergies with the existing programme 'the Alliance for Inclusive Refugee Response' (of which three of four parties are included). The project is centred around the roll out of a holistic and tailor-made solution to improve local food systems.

WFP - Artificial Intelligence (AI), Anticipatory Action & Climate Risk 2025-2026

Donor: Denmark **Recipient:** Eastern Africa, regional **Agency:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Purpose: Agricultural development **Flow type:** ODA Grants **Channel:** World Food Programme

Committed: US$5.8M **Disbursed:** US$2.9M **Dates:** 2024-12-17

Principal objective: climate adaptation

The objective of this project is to empower national and local institutions in Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Uganda to take proactive, scalable, and sustainable actions in both anticipating and responding to extreme climate and weather-related events. Central to this project is the demonstration of a proof of concept, which will showcase how building sustainable early warning and financial protection systems can effectively minimize the predictable losses and damages caused by increasingly severe and frequent floods and droughts, in particular through the use of artificial intelligence (AI). By providing evidence of the effectiveness and scalability of these integrated approaches, the project aims at protecting lives, food security, and livelihoods while contributing to enhancing resilience across Eastern Africa. Existing Danish support for anticipatory action (AA) has been instrumental in estab...

Evaluation of Danida supported research on agriculture and natural resource management

Donor: Denmark **Recipient:** Bilateral, unspecified **Agency:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Purpose: Agricultural research **Flow type:** ODA Grants **Channel:** Donor Government

Committed: US$390K **Disbursed:** US$121K **Dates:** 2012-12-01 to 2013-08-01

Principal objective: climate adaptation, desertification

Assess, document and explain the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency ¿ and where possible sustainability and impact ¿ of Danish support to development research within the thematic areas of agriculture and natural resource management.

13. Method and considerations

Scope. ODA is Official Development Assistance, the OECD measure of concessional official finance for development. CRS is the OECD Creditor Reporting System, the activity-level database it is reported in. CRS activity records matching this brief's scope: All recipients · Denmark · Agriculture · ODA Grants · 2002 to 2024. Amounts are as reported in US dollars. Activity amounts are **current prices**. This was established rather than assumed: summing the same population from the records and from the dashboard aggregate gives a difference of 1.0% against current prices and 11.7% against constant prices. The dashboard is set to Constant prices, so its aggregates are deflated and these are not: the two will not match, and no deflator is carried in this build to restate them. Commitments and disbursements are shown separately throughout and are never added together. Rankings, bars and concentration measures in this brief are computed on **disbursements**, following the dashboard flow control.

Brief. TWPG-PROV-DENMARK-20261116 · generated 2026-11-16

What was counted

Every CRS activity record matching the scope above. 2,162 records, 1 donor, 18 purpose codes, 69 recipients. Of those records, **2,162** report a commitment amount and **2,162** report a disbursement amount; 0 report neither and contribute nothing to any total on this page.

Both amount columns hold a number on every record in this build, so a reported zero cannot be told apart from an amount that was never reported. The counts above say how many records carry a figure, which is not the same as how many donors actually reported one.

How each control was applied

CONTROL	SETTING	EFFECT ON THIS BRIEF
Recipient	All recipients	Not restricted
Donor	Denmark	Filter applied to activity records
Sector group	311	Filter applied through the CRS purpose code
Sector purpose	All purposes	Not restricted
Measure	ODA Grants	Filter applied: records restricted to ODA Grants
Flow	Disbursements	Sets which series leads the trend chart. Both series are reported throughout
Year range	2002 to 2024	Filter applied. Activity records run 2000 to 2024
Prices	Constant prices	NOT applied. Activity amounts are current prices as reported, so these totals are lower than the dashboard aggregates, which are deflated to constant prices

How figures were computed

- Commitments and disbursements are summed separately and never added to each other.
- The disbursement ratio is cumulative disbursements divided by cumulative commitments across the whole period. It is not a disbursement rate for any single commitment and it is not a delivery score.
- Concessionality uses the reported flow type. Grant and loan shares are computed within ODA only.
- Marker shares use scored records as the denominator, with coverage printed beside each figure. The CRS marker scale is 0 for not targeted, 1 for a significant objective and 2 for a principal objective, and blank for not scored. "Principal" means the objective is the reason the activity exists; "significant" means it is one aim among several.
- Concentration is the Herfindahl index: each donor's share of the leading series is squared and the squares are summed, on a 0 to 10,000 scale. It is computed across every donor on the scope, of all

three types, and 2,500 is the competition-policy convention for a concentrated market rather than a threshold specific to development finance.

- Peer comparisons rank the selected entity against every other entity on the same scope that has at least 30 activity records, so a ratio is not read off a handful of projects. Where the scope pins a donor, the field is narrowed to donors of the same type, and the brief says so when it cannot be.
- Rising and falling donors compare the first half of the reported window with the second. A donor committing in large irregular tranches moves sharply in that comparison for reasons of timing rather than intent.
- Typical activity size is the median commitment, not the mean, because a few very large commitments pull a mean above anything a reader would recognise as typical. Duration is completion minus start in months, computed only where both dates are present and the result falls between zero and thirty years.
- Illustrative activities are selected on commitment size from the records carrying a principal Rio objective, a title of at least 12 characters, a description of at least 180 characters and a reported commitment above zero. Records whose descriptions match are treated as one activity, because CRS reports a single project across several rows and sometimes under more than one title, so at most three distinct activities appear and fewer where the scope holds fewer that meet the bar. They are examples of what the finance buys and not a ranking of importance.
- Every table and figure in this brief is reproduced row by row in the evidence CSV and JSON, from the export menu above, so any number here can be checked against the records behind it.
- A blank or unreadable amount contributes nothing to a total and is never replaced with an estimate. It is not counted as a zero observation either: the record counts below say how many records actually carried a figure, which is why they can be lower than the record count in the scope.
- Nothing is imputed, interpolated or redistributed between categories.

What this brief does not claim

- Commitments are promises and disbursements are transfers. Neither is spending on the ground.
- Policy markers are assigned by the reporting donor and are not independently audited.
- Regional and unallocated aid is reported against regions, not countries, and sits outside a country total.
- CRS is revised periodically, so every figure carries the vintage of the source build.
- Nothing here establishes effectiveness, attribution or causation. A larger number is not a better outcome, and a higher ratio is not better delivery.

Source and reproduction

OECD Creditor Reporting System, from the dataset embedded in this platform build. Analysis and visualisation by The Way Policy Group LLC. info@twpolicygroup.com · twpolicygroup.com